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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

SPEECH OF MR. GREENE.

On such of that portion of the Governor's
speech, referred to the Committee on the
Currency, as relates to the pressure, and its
causes. Concluded.

The Portlanders entered early into the tim-
berland speculation. Temptations too strong
to be resisted were offered by their eastern
friends! Terms of payment were liberal,
and prices so low that men of small means were
able to purchase large quantities; and as both
land and lumber were rising rapidly in value,
those who wished to sell, in a short time, realiz-
ed large advances on the cost, in some instances
at the rate of ten, fifty, or one hundred thou-
sand dollars on a township. These lucrative
operations stimulated others to commence the
same traffic, and their efforts were attended
with similar success. Here was opened a new
field for enterprise—a field from which all who
would put in their sickle, could reap a golden
harvest! Money could be obtained with-
out labor, and as credit was fully extended to
all, but little capital was necessary. The con-
sequence was that regular business, mechanical,
mercantile, and professional, was, by many
given up, or considered a secondary object.
All classes of the community ran into all man-
ner of extravagance in dress, equipage, and
style of living. Every man was ambitious to
distinguish himself—to make a sensation in the
circle in which he moved. As important nego-
tiations were going on between the two great
points of interest, Bangor and Portland; and a
more rapid means of communication than
Stages and Steam Boats was indispensable,
lines of express were established—not perma-
nently to be sure, but some notion of the real
state of things may be inferred from the fact, that
a single establishment fitted out more than one
hundred expresses during the season of specula-
tion! Public improvements were projected;
Railroads and Canals were projected;
public buildings were planned, and eligible sites
procured, regardless of the expense. And in
the belief that the city must increase as fast
in population as in wealth, extensive blocks of
dwelling houses were erected in the open fields
on speculation! Every sort of extravagance
which fashion or fancy could devise, was indulg-
ed in. Carriages and Carriages were now at
the command of those who till then, had them-
selves been commanded. Furniture of the
most expensive patterns, was ordered from
abroad, while every variety of style and finish
was manufactured at home. And in order to
meet the wants and suit the fancy of the fas-
tidious public, it was necessary (for an oppor-
tunity for a selection) for the dealer and manu-
facturer to keep on hand an average stock of at
least one hundred thousand dollars! When a
stock of ten thousand dollars is now found an
ample supply.

In addition to the large quantity of the wild
lands of our own State, owned by the men of
Portland (a part of which had been purchased
in the height of the frenzy at high prices) ex-
ploring agents were sent into Georgia, Pennsyl-
vania, and the Western States, where millions
of acres were purchased—and as though there
was not land enough within the limits of the
United States, to satisfy their wants, agents
were also sent into the Canadas, and whole
townships and even seigniories, were secured
against the time of need. Even Madawaska
was levied upon, and a portion of that interest-
ing country selected for future operations!

Nor was the immense wealth which had been
so suddenly accumulated, absorbed by these
enormous expenditures! It became a matter
of deep concern with our modern millionaires
where they should find safe depositories for
their surplus (when their notes should all be
paid in.) Presuming that there would not be
room sufficient in the vaults of the Banks, there
seemed to be no other way left than for every
one to become his own Banker. This was no
sooner determined upon, than there was such a
rush for iron "Fire Proof Safes," that the
demand could not be supplied. The amount
of sales of a single house in Portland, was up-
wards of ten thousand dollars in one season.

Was this a healthy state of things? Could
sensible men expect or wish it long to con-
tinue? The public mind was disordered. And
although for a time, a large portion of the com-
munity honestly believed the wild transactions,
to which I have alluded, to be the legitimate
result of the enterprise of our citizens, and the
development of the till then, hidden resources
of our State, there were still among us a suf-
ficient number of sane minds to have "saved
Sodom"—men who had not been intoxicated with
the spirit of speculation—who had not forgotten
the expansions of Bank issues, and the seasons
of unbounded credit which preceded the dis-
asters of 1819, '25, and '28. They knew

from what had been, that a terrible revolution
was the inevitable consequence of the career we
were running. They gave repeated warnings
of it; but, like warnings of the Patriarch of old,
of the coming deluge, they were unheeded by
the multitude, until it was too late,—so long
as the sky was clear to their vision, and casu-
plausibly, they apprehended no danger. It was
at this stage of the speculating mania, that an
experienced and judicious merchant, said to an
ardent adventurer who was enlarging upon the
advantages that would result to the citizens of
Portland, from the purchase of Canada lands,

"that the merchants and traders of Portland
might be able to buy up the State of Maine,
and the Southern and Western States, but he
doubted very much whether they could purchase
the Canadas into the bargain, without derang-
ing their business at home!"

But large tracts of land were purchased in
the Canadas, for which the "gold and silver"
were promptly paid. But what is the situation
of the purchasers? What is the situation of
the wholesale speculators generally? A won-
derful change has come over the spirit of their
dream! But few, very few, who speculated
largely, are now standing—almost all have gone
down in splendid poverty. Great losses have
been sustained, and great suffering has been the
consequence.

What is the situation of Bangor? But two
years have elapsed, and what a change! That
city is still rich in lands and stone, bricks and
mortar; but these, like the numerous "whig"
candidates for the Presidency, are not "avail-
able!" And its inhabitants, if the "whig" news-
papers are to be taken as authority, have, during
the past season, actually suffered for want of
food! And for these among other evils, result-
ing from wild and visionary speculation, our
chief Magistrate would hold our rulers account-
able. Can any thing be more preposterous?

Sir, it is to me a matter of surprise, that so
sound a statesman—one who had so favorable
an opportunity to witness the wild career the
country was running—which had produced a
state of things unexampled and unheard of in
the history of this or any other country—should
have so entirely overlooked the real cause of
our embarrassment and difficulties, and have
charged them upon the National Administration.
I repeat, sir, it is a matter of surprise that
when about to enter upon the duties of the high
and responsible station, to which he had been
called, our Chief Magistrate, could not have se-
curely divested himself of party feeling, as to de-
vote a single thought to the real cause of our
past misfortunes and present distress.

But it is said, sir, that both Portland and
Bangor are commercial ports, and that the
pressure which they have experienced, has
been severely felt by all other commercial com-
munities; and, therefore, it must have been
occasioned by other causes than speculations in
land, by the derangement of the currency, ex-
changes, &c. To this I answer, that all com-
mercial places have not suffered like Portland
and Bangor. A striking exception to that
statement, is presented in the town of Bath!
There have been no wild and visionary specu-
lations in Bath, and there have been no failures
there—her banks furnish all the accommoda-
tions required by her citizens, and they are in
easy circumstances. Yet Bath, of all places
in Maine, is most emphatically a commercial
town. How stand the fact in relation to Portland?
I am sorry to say her situation is the very
reverse of that of Bath. There have been
many disastrous failures there, and much suf-
fering—but there has not been in Portland, one
failure within my knowledge, that has not been
occasioned by hazardous speculations, entered
into by the unfortunate individual himself, or by
some other person for whom he became ac-
countable. I do not name Bath as the only place
in Maine which has not been doomed to suffer
from the revolution, as have Portland and Ban-
gor—I mention Bath as a prominent commercial
town, compared with other places in this State,
to show that if commercial distress were inci-
dent to commercial pursuits, her suffering
would have been far greater than that of Por-
tland or Bangor. What has been said in re-
lation to Bath, will apply, in some degree, to a
number of other places—and among them may
be named Brunswick, Augusta, and other towns
on the Kennebec. I do not contend that
business has been as good usual in any of these
places. The whole country has been more or
less affected by the several causes to which
I have referred—but I hazard nothing when
I assert, (which I do, and challenge any one
to show the contrary,) that business has been
as good, during the past year, in the places
last mentioned, as it was in 1819, when the
causes by which gentlemen contend the present
disorders of the times have been produced,
did not exist. And I am confident, sir, that
on enquiry, it will be found, that the degrees of
suffering experienced by different places have
been in proportion to the extent to which they
embarked in the gambling speculations of the
day.

Many of the business men of Boston, and of
almost every village in Massachusetts went into
speculations in land much beyond their means.
Companies were formed and large sums raised
for the purpose of purchasing the timber lands

of Maine, and the public lands in the west.—
These companies were generally composed of
men of limited resources; and in this way funds
were diverted from the channels of legitimate
trade, producing the same disastrous results
that have followed overaction elsewhere.

New York is proverbial for unbounded ex-
travagance, and lavish expenditures. That city
literally swarms with unprincipled adventurers,
who to keep up a certain style, never scruple
to "take from the mouth of labor the bread it
has earned."

The style and splendour of the princely man-
sions of the merchants of New York, I will not
attempt to describe. Some idea, however,
may be formed of their extravagance from the
fact that bedsteads costing \$2,000 and Look-
ing glasses costing \$4,000, were common af-
fairs—every thing else must correspond. In
fact, Sir, there was said to be a general com-
plaint by the princes of Europe, that suitable
furniture could not be had to furnish their pal-
aces, such was the demand for costly and splen-
did articles from foreign countries, to supply
the Atlantic cities of the United States!

Miss Martineau says "I was told how rich
merchants take handsome houses and furnish
them splendidly for their wives, how these gen-
tlemen rise early, snatch their breakfast, hurry
off two or three miles to their counting houses,
bustle about in the heat and dust, noise and
traffic of Pearl Street, all the long Summer's
day, and come home in the evening almost too
weary to eat or speak; while their wives for
whose sake they have thus been toiling after
riches, have had a whole day to water their
flowers, read the last English novel, visit their
acquaintances, and amuse themselves at the
milliner's paying perhaps \$100 for the newest
Paris bonnet!"

Can it be a matter of surprise to any one that
the merchants of New York have not been able
to meet their engagements? that there has been
many failures among them? This is a de-
scription of the doings of the rich. What must
have been the situation of men of moderate
means, who are obliged to keep up appearan-
ces—to ape the affluent in their follies and ex-
travagance, in order to "command respect?"

In the far West cotton lands and crops rapidly
changed hands, and individuals changed
places. The moneyless of one day was set
down a millionaire the next. Fortunes were
suddenly made, and the excited possessors ex-
travagated in their condition, by the most
amusing vagaries! Awkward extrava-
gance marked every movement. The tenant
of a log cabin would set up a splendid estab-
lishment, and dress his family in the most ex-
pensive style, when every article of furniture in
their domicile, would not equal in value, the rings
upon their fingers, or the gold that graced the
garniture of his giddings! An instance of the
kind was related to me a few months since, by
a resident of a cotton country. A neighbor of
his, in his haste to exhibit the symbols of his
sudden success, at once set a stylish establish-
ment, with servants in livery. His lady
who all at once became a "dreadful dash," re-
turned to her plantation, from town, with her
first fancy ball dress done up in a herring-box,
which careful Caffee was comfortably seated
to keep down the lid, and he assured me
that it was not unusual in 1835-6 for splendid
dresses, which cost hundreds of dollars, and
whose owners were drawn by dapples, and driv-
en by dandies, when doffed by the fortunate fair
one for whom they were fashioned, to be depos-
ited for safe keeping in a fish box or a floor-
barrel. So intoxicated were they with the sud-
den acquisition of wealth!—and such the ex-
travagant notions—the prevailing propensities
for show, that giddy gambling generated!

Nor were the luxuries of the table unknown
in the wilds of the far west. The following
graphic description was given at the time.
Adventurers who spend the forenoon in ex-
ploring the western wilderness, sit down to a
hotel table, garnished with all sorts of expen-
sive wines and liquors. Macaroni and curvy,
anchovy sauce and soy, oyster patties, foreign
fruits, capers, olives and confections, are enter-
tained with the first products of the land
almost untasted. The champagne cork alternates
with the blow of the axe that levels the
primeval forests. Municipal expenses keep
pace with individual extravagance. Appropria-
tions which would stagger the city councils of
New York or Boston, are voted in fifteen min-
utes notice by the Boards of our flourishing
"young cities." Then all the newspapers laud
their enterprise, and national prosperity is gaged
anew upon the reader. Individual extrava-
gance in building emulates municipal "magni-
ficence." Palaces are built almost in sight of
the wild deer of the forest. All this appear-
ance of wealth serves one purpose, it helps
speculation.

Mr. President, I have stated some of the
principal causes of the present disorders of the
times, to show the injustice of ascribing them
to the measures of the national administration.
Though I have gone somewhat into detail, I
have presented but a faint and imperfect pic-
ture of the reality. There are other causes

Among these may be mentioned the great increase
of the number of deposit banks, thus stimulating spec-
ulation by rendering the public money, to a greater ex-
tent, the basis of bank discounts; and the sudden with-
drawal of that basis (the public money) from the banks,

which have had a tendency to aggravate the
evils that beset us, for which the administration
is in no way accountable. I will not, however,
enumerate them at this time, but will close, my
remarks, by calling the attention of the Board
to a description of the deep distress which was
felt by the whole community in 1819—present-
ing facts which clearly show that the existing
state of things is not peculiar to the present
time, but that it is the legitimate and certain
consequence of overtrading, wild speculation,
and extravagance!—consequences which ever
have followed, and ever will follow, similar
causes.

"From all parts of our country," says a high-
ly gifted writer in 1819, "we hear of a severe
pressure on men in business, a general stagna-
tion in trade, and a large reduction in the price
of staple articles. Real property is rapidly de-
preciating in its nominal value, and its rents or
profits are exceedingly diminishing. Many
highly respectable traders have become bank-
rupt, and it is agreed that many others must
"go," the banks are refusing their accustomed
accommodations: confidence among merchants
is shaken, and three per cent. per month is of-
fered for the discount of promissory notes,
which a little while ago, were considered as
good as 'old gold'; and whose makers have
not since suffered any losses to render their
notes less valuable than heretofore.

"It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons
daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in N. Y.
10,000 able bodied men are said to be
wandering about the streets looking for it; and
if we add to them the women who desire some-
thing to do, the amount cannot be less than
20,000. In Baltimore there may be about
10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or
actually suffering because they cannot get into
business."

The Kentucky Gazette of the same period
says:—
"Slaves which sold sometime ago, and could
command the most ready money, have fallen to
an inadequate value. A slave which hires for
\$80 or \$100 per annum, may be purchased for
\$300 or \$400. A house and lot on Limestone
street, for which \$15,000 was offered sometime
past, sold under the officer's hammer for \$1-
800. A house and lot which I am informed,
was bought for \$10,000, after \$6,000 had been
paid by the purchaser, was sold under a mortgage
for \$4,500, leaving the original purchaser
(besides his advance) \$5,500 in debt. A num-
ber of sales, which excited at the same time as-
tonishment and pity, have occurred in this town."

"So extensive were the failures among the
merchants of the cities east of Baltimore, that
it seemed to be disreputable to stop payment
for less than \$100,000; the fashionable amount
was from \$200,000; and this tip top quality,
the support of whose families had cost them
from \$5 to \$12,000 a year, were honored with
an amount of debt exceeding \$500,000, and
nearly as much as a million of dollars. The
prodigality and waste of some of these were al-
most beyond belief. So it was in all the great
cities—dash, dash, dash—venders of tape and
bobbins transformed into persons of high blood,
and the sons of respectable citizens converted
into knaves of rank, through speculation and
the facilities of the abominable paper system.

"I am told that one merchant, who lately
failed to the eastward, yet lives in a house for
which, and its furniture, he was offered \$200,
000 in real money, and refused it.

"Scenes of speculation are revealed and re-
vealing, that sober people had no idea of. Their
effect penetrates through all classes of society.
The day laborer feels it, and suffers, because
Mr. Highflyer could sign his name prettily, and
thereby cause his paper to pass through some
of the banks. The farmer, who improved his
plantation by building a costly dwelling on credit,
is compelled to sell both farm and dwelling,
to pay the debts incurred in erecting the house!
—a pipe of wine or a Cashmere shawl, com-
pels some merchants to stop payment. I have
heard of one man who failed for more than
\$500,000, whose private vine vaul, as it stood
at the time of his bankruptcy, was estimated to
have cost him \$7,000. This is said to have
happened in the sober city of Philadelphia."

[Niles's Weekly Register of 1819.]
under the operation of the "distribution act," as called
neither of which were favorite measures of the admin-
istration. The latter has always been claimed as a "whig"
measure and the former was the favorite measure of
Daniel Webster, as will appear by the following extract
from his speech in the Senate, on the "distribution bill."
"In the present state of things, I see no other way
but to employ State banks as depositories of the public
money; and I have a sincere desire to subject them to
such regulations, and such only, as shall make them, in
the highest practicable degree, SAFE TO THE GOVERN-
MENT AND SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY."
"To this end, I am of opinion that the first step is,
to increase their numbers. At present their number,
especially in the large cities, is too small. They have
too large sums in deposit, in proportion to their capital
and their legal limits of discount. By this means the
public money is locked up. It is no longer in the
circulation, for a considerable extent, from the general
uses of commercial means, and is sufficient to accom-
modate, with no possible benefit to the Government and with
great inconvenience and injury to the general business
of the country."

On this point there seems to be but little diversity of
opinion. All appear to agree that the number of the
deposit banks should be so far increased, that each may
regard that portion of the public treasure which it may
receive, as an increase of its effective deposits to be used
in the ordinary course of business, as a basis of discount,
to a just and proper extent.

"I regard this modification of the system as indispen-
sable."

Now, Sir, although these extracts furnish a
graphic description of the state of things which
existed in 1819, when that great "regulator of
the currency" the U. S. Bank was in full op-
eration, how accurately do they portray the
scenes displayed in 1836-7! But why should
there have been a pressure in 1819? Had it not the pow-
er or did it lack the inclination? Then, there
had been no veto—no removal of the govern-
ment deposits, no attempt to infuse into the cur-
rency of the country a larger proportion of the
precious metals—no specie circular! Why,
then, I ask, was there a pressure at that period,
differing only in degree, from that under which
we are now suffering? The reasons are obvi-
ous. There had been, (as a late writer in
describing the disasters of the two periods,
truly observes) previous to the panic and pres-
sures of 1819, a rapid increase of banking estab-
lishments, and excessive issues of bank paper.
There had been then, as there were in 1836
and 6, wild and visionary speculations—a neg-
lect of pursuits—excessive importation of goods
of foreign growth and manufacture—and simi-
lar habits of extravagance, idleness and lavish
expenditure, to those in which all classes of the
community have indulged for the last two or
three years; consequently there followed the
same pecuniary embarrassment and distress.

If, then, Mr. President, we are suffering from
the effects of over-issues of bank paper, idlen-
ness, luxury and extravagance, a certain and
speedy remedy is within our reach. We have
only to restrict trade to the real wants of the
community, to place our bank issues on a more
solid basis—to be frugal and industrious; and
to return in all things to republican plainness
and simplicity—to secure the innumerable bless-
ings of permanent prosperity.

TITLES OF ACTS

PASSED BY THE EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF MAINE,
A. D. 1838.

ACTS—Supplementary to an Act, entitled,
"An additional act regulating the admission of
attorneys."

For the due regulation of weights and mea-
sures.

To set off—Lot number one in town of Jones-
borough, and annex the same to town of Col-
umbia; so much of a lot of land, belonging to
John K. Damon, as lies in the town of Cooper,
and annex the same to the town of Alexander;
certain lots in town of Jonesborough and an-
nex the same to the town of Melchior; certain
lots of land in the town of Hartford and annex
the same to the town of Canton; Reine W.
Frees and others, from the Stillwater Village
Corporation; the westwardly half of lot num-
bered one in the first range of lots in the town
of Paris and annex the same to the town of
Oxford; part of the town of Bridgton and an-
nex the same to the town of Athens.

To Repeal—"An act directing the manner
of disposing of petitions to the Legislature in
certain cases; additional act concerning the
city of Portland; an act to annex certain land
belonging to Jonas Jordan to the town of Ray-
mond.

To Incorporate—The Somerset bridge; the
town of Topsheld; the Maine Patent Spiral
Vent Water Wheel Company; the Pitston
Steam Mill Company; Penobscot Mutual Mill
Ins. Company; the Kennebec Company; the
Wilton upper Mills Manufacturing Company;
the Exeter High School; the Kennebec Flour
and Lumber Company; the Bangor Sacred
Music Society; the Kennebec Manufacturing
Company; the Augusta Company; the Long-
ley Stage Line Company; the proprietors of
Brunswick wharf; the Liberty Granular Quartz
and Glass Company; the town of Seaville; pro-
prietors of Lowder Company; the proprietors
of Whetmore Bridge; the Raymond Canal
Branch Corporation; the Salmon Stream Lum-
ber Company; the Vassalborough Steam Mill
Company; the Somerset Central Agricultural-
ist Society; Washington County Mining Com-
pany; the Matamoras Steam Navigation
Company; the town of Northfield; the Still-
water Iron Foundry Company; the North A-
merican Lumber Company; Trustees of the
Methodist Society in Bangor; Vassalborough
Manufacturing Company; Richmond Steam
Mill Corporation; the Magnetic Company; the
Passadunkeng Boom Corporation; the Frank-
lin Granite Company; Kennebec Granite Com-
pany; the proprietors of Edgecomb Bridge;
the Ogunquit Road Company; Vassalborough
Boom Company; the Union Marble and Lime
Company; the Madison Boom Company; the
Wilton Manufacturing Company.

Granting further time to the proprietors of
Kittery Point Bridge to complete the same.

To Change the names of certain persons—
the name of Hanson Woodcock—the name of
the town of Hantressville.

To provide—in part for the support of Gov-
ernment; in part for the expenditures of Gov-
ernment; for the appointment of Agents for de-
manding and receiving fugitives from justice;
in part for the expenditures of Government;
to provide in part for the payment of the public
debt.

To annex the town of Vinalhaven in the
County of Hancock to the County of Waldo;
the eighty rod strip so called to the towns of

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existed in 1819, when that great "regulator of
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ness, luxury and extravagance, a certain and
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mond and Poland; a part of plantation No. 2, to the town of Sumner; a part of the eighty rod strip to the town of N. Gloucester.

Altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Waldo; in relation to the mode of transfer of shares of Capital stock of corporate bodies; the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Washington.

To Authorize—the owners of the Old Meeting House in Hampden, to sell and manage the same; the town of Pittston to dispose of the old Meeting-house in said town; Moses Woodman and others to sell the old Baptist meeting-house in N. Gloucester, and land attached to the same; the erection of a Bridge over New Meadow River; the Treasurer of the County of Somerset to hire money; the proprietors of Lewiston Bridge to reduce their tolls on certain Vehicles, and allow persons to cross by the year at an agreed price; the erection of a Bridge across the Kennebec River at Patterson's Ferry in Madison; the County Commissioners for the County of Lincoln, to lay out a road over the great Oyster Creek in Nobleboro; Attorneys in the Court of Common Pleas, in certain cases; A. N. B. Perry to call the first meeting of the Franklin Bridge Corporation; Manufacturing Corporations to redeem lands sold on execution and for other purposes; the President, Directors and Company, of the Bank of Portland to reduce their capital stock; the proprietors of the old meeting house in Newcastle to dispose of the same; the President Directors and Company of the Maine Bank to reduce their capital stock; the inhabitants of the town of Bowdoinham to regulate the taking of fish within the limits of said town.

Accepting the surrender of the charter of the Penobscot Bank; the surrender of the charter of the Waldo Bank; accepting the surrender of the charter of the People's Bank, Bangor; the surrender of the charter of the Damariscotta Bank.

For the preservation of fish in the Penobscot waters.

Further regulating judicial proceedings

Additional—To "An Act to incorporate the Calais Railway Company," and to change the name thereof; to an Act to incorporate the St. Croix Navigation Company; to an Act to incorporate the Magalloway and Schoodic Canal Company; to an Act to establish the Penobscot River Rail Road Corporation; to an Act to regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings of the Court of Probate; regulating Banks and Banking; extending to the Proprietors of Caratunk Bridge a further time for completing the same; additional Act concerning the Public Money, apportioned to the State of Maine; to an Act to regulate the taking of Alewives at Nequasset Falls in the town of Woolwich; to provide for the packing and inspection of pickled and smoked fish; additional to an Act incorporating the Bangor Insurance Company; additional Act concerning the collection of taxes; Act additional to "An Act to incorporate the Damariscotta Steam Navigation Company; in addition to an Act to establish the Bath Ferry Company;" additional act concerning meeting houses—concerning the public money apportioned to the State of Maine, passed February 28th, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—to incorporate the Pembroke Milling Company—to the several Acts of the better regulation and arrangement of the Penobscot tribe of Indians—respecting mortgages and the rights in equity redemption—to encourage the culture of wheat within this State, and giving a bounty on Indian corn—to incorporate the Penobscot Boom Corporation—to define the powers, duties and restrictions of Insurance Companies—respecting wills and testaments, and regulating the descent of intestate estates—to prevent the introduction of papers from foreign ports or places—to establish town lines—an act entitled "an act to incorporate the N. York and Phippsburg Granite Company;" an act entitled an act to secure to the owners their property in logs, masts, spars and other lumber—act regulating divorces—to an act for the limitation of actions, real and personal, and writs of error to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Jonesboro and Whitneyville Rail Road Company—to incorporate the St. Croix River Company—relating to the assessment and collection of taxes, and partition of real estate—to an Act to incorporate the Kennebec Log Driving Company—to an Act entitled an Act to apportion and assess on the inhabitants of the State a tax of fifty thousand three hundred and ninety eight dollars and sixty six cents—to an Act regulating elections—the several acts now in force to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of the State—to an Act entitled an additional Act concerning the assessment and collection of taxes—an Act regulating the practice of Physic—to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands; to the several Acts now in force, to organize, govern and discipline the Militia of this State.

To suspend, for a limited time, the operation of an Act, entitled "An Act prohibiting the emission and circulation of Bank bills of a small denomination, and certain others," also a portion of an Act entitled "an Act further regulating Banks and Banking;" and also prohibiting the several Banks in this State from making dividends of their profits among the Stockholders, until they resume specie payment.

To correct the State valuation.

Concerning the attachment of real estate.

Relative to lands forfeited to the State.

Increasing the Capital stock of the Central Grand Company.

Establishing the standard weight of Rags Baga and Mangel Wurtzel—the county of Franklin—the county of Piscataquis; the Au-

gusta Free Bridge; the county of Piscataquis. To appropriate the Ministerial Fund in the town of Readfield.

To prevent—To prevent fraud in the pressing of hay; the destruction of Pickering in the Sabattis Pond and its tributary streams.

Exempting farming tools and other articles from attachment on mesne process or execution.

Giving to one Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, jurisdiction in cases of divorce.

Ceding to the United States of America jurisdiction of certain tracts of land for the purpose of erecting Light Houses, thereon.

To enable the first Baptist Society in Readfield, to sell their meeting house.

To encourage industry, and promote civilization among the Indians of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes.

Against kidnapping or selling a slave.

RESOLVES.

Authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the town of Boothbay that portion of the Surplus Revenue to which it is entitled—temporary loan in behalf of the State—the Agent of the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians to lease a lot of land—the Treasury to retain monies due to certain towns for specific purposes—the distribution of the second Report on the Geology of Maine—the continuation of the Geological Survey of the State—a temporary loan in behalf of the State—Treasurer to receive proposals for a loan in behalf of the State—the Land Agent to procure certain plans from the Land office in Massachusetts.

For payment of the bounty on Wheat—of Accounts against the State.

For the publication and distribution of the returns of Common Schools for the year 1837.

For furnishing additional copies of Books for the town of Beth.

Making appropriations for military purposes.

Requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to investigate the manner and circumstances of the death of Jonathan Cilley.

For building a Bridge across Moose River.

Additional for the aid of the indigent Blind—for payment of the bounty on Wheat—for the payment of Accounts, against the State—providing for the printing and distribution of Blank returns of votes—in favor of any officer and Soldiers of the Revolutionary war, the widows of deceased officers and soldiers.

Laying a tax on the several counties in this State.

On the Pay Roll of the House of Representatives—do. Senate.

In favor of Joseph T. Card—Henry L. Noyes—William M. Jordan—John Neptune and Penobscot, of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians—Frederick Academy—John Stevens—Alice Nelson—Axel Spaulding—John Bennett—Herman Nye—Levi Chaboussier—Harvey E. Robinson—Those towns which have not received their proportion of the Surplus Revenue money—George Sawtelle—James Pomeroy—Charles Gowen—Huldah Cook—William Patten—Elisba Bodwell—Duncan Sockbason—Robert W. Lough—Charles Fogg—Ariel Wall—Calvin S. Wheeler—Hiram Lyford—the towns of Hollis and Corinna—William Thomas—Ebenzer S. Greeley—Bradbury Blackman and John D. Wilson—Gilman Turner and William M. Saunders—Seth W. Stewart—the town of Liberty—Albert Wier—Peter Lombard—Andrew Cole—John Baker—Walter Powers—Nathaniel Bartlett—Augustine Webster—Isaac Yeniroun—John Harford, Jr.—Thomas Taylor—Exeter High School—Charles Jones—Ariel Kelly—Win Chapman—Thomas Morrel Jr.—Daniel Pruthi—Mark Stowman—the family of Bartholomew B. Bore—Samuel Hersey—Merrill Clough—Barker Kent—Elisba Hewitt—Livingston Academy—certain commissioned officers and others of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of such persons—Solomon Clark—Cherryfield Academy—Rufus Sewall and others—Greenleaf Kiff and others—Thomas Sawyer Jr.—in favor of Mary Riggs—of certain persons hereinafter mentioned—of the inhabitants of the Town of Perry—of the town of Otisfield—Charles Gillison—Joseph E. Shorey—Nathaniel Hanscom—Joseph Wardwell—Luther Scrance—Education—the Town of Belmont—Jacob Doughly—George Robinson—Justus Kennedy—Ingraham Duncan—the counties of Franklin and Piscataquis.

For the purchase and distribution of Porter's new and improved Chart of the coast of Maine.

In relation to the States Prison—Commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—subject of dueling—to Oxford Bank—to the Northeastern Boundary—to localities on our frontier—in relation to lands reserved to the several towns in this State.

Constituting the State Treasurer an auditor of accounts against the State.

Repealing a provision in a resolve in favor of Israel Davis and Jacob M. Russell.

Relative to the annual distribution of the School Fund.

Respecting the Franking Privilege.

For the purpose of furnishing the town of St. Albans with the second volume of the Fairfield's Reports—purchase of six small Maps of Maine.

A Fair Offer.—We have a gilt-edged note

performed, and written in a delicate cursive hand, asking us for the definition of a kiss, and signed "Mary." There is a beautiful stanza of love, defining the moment of bliss. We have forgotten the lines, however,—but if the querist be on the right side of 26, and will call at our office, we promise a solution of her question, which words might fail to convey.

Mobile Examiner.

ONJORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, April 10, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans in the several towns and plantations in Oxford County, have agreed to be held at the Court House in WINDSOR, on the 14th day of APRIL, next, at eleven o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating a Candidate to fill the vacancy in the Congressional District represented by the death of the Hon. T. J. Carr. Each town entitled to a representative in the State Legislature will send two delegates, other towns and plantations will send one.

Per order of the County Committee.

March 27, 1838.

The Age, Argus and Standard will confer a favor by inserting the above until the meeting of said Convention.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democrats of the town of Paris, qualified to vote for public officers, are hereby notified and requested to attend a Democratic Caucus to be held at LINCOLN HALL on Saturday the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent said town in the County Convention to be held at the Court House in Paris on the 14th instant.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or Job Work will oblige the subscribers by paying up immediately.

G. W. MILLETT.

April 10, 1838

At the last municipal election in the city of Portland, our Democratic friends did nobly. A gain of 222 votes from the last Presidential election shows that the democracy of the city as well as that of the country are united by federal loyalty and moral. If Federalism cannot maintain its ground, even in its strong hold, with power, patronage and wealth to bank its pretensions and promote its designs, what can they expect from the sturdy yeomanry of the country—from the hard hands and honest hearts of the tillers of the soil? Let the ballot boxes answer at the next September Elections.

We are so crowded with political matter, which we wish to put into the hands of our readers that we have no space for miscellaneous reading, and are compelled to forego comments on our own and various interesting subjects. While our opponents are doing in denunciations and abuse and misrepresentation, we feel ourselves bound to spread before our readers that they may judge for themselves and have an answer ready for those who may enquire the reason for the faith that is in them.

Edward Robinson the Federal candidate for member of Congress in Lincoln Congressional District has been elected by a large majority. He received about 4,000 votes, McCrate the democratic candidate about 2,500, and there were about 500 scattering. The vote appeared to have been a large one, considering that there was no other officer to be elected. We trust that the voters in this District will show that they are aware of the importance of the approaching election here and turn out their full strength. Let it be remembered that last year a Federal member of Congress was elected in the Washington and Hancock District where there was at the time a large majority of democratic voters. This was done by vigilance and attention on the part of our opponents, and supineness on the part of the democrats. Let us beware of that error. We must arouse ourselves and ensure not only a victory but a triumph to the cause and principles we support. Let no considerations of personal convenience, or overweening confidence in our numbers and strength relax our exertions or serve as an excuse for any remissness on our part.

In Connecticut the Federalists have chosen their Governor and a majority of the Legislature by decisive majorities.

POLITICS OF MAINE.

There is not a State in the whole Union whose democracy is, at the present moment, more enthusiastic and harmonious than that of Maine, or more truly invincible. The partial defeat which the democrats brought upon themselves last fall, by their own criminal apathy and divisions, has had a most salutary effect, not only in invigorating those who were already decided in their politics, but in confirming the lukewarm, and in satisfying those who may have looked with unconcern, if not with approbation, upon fractional divisions, that they have now higher duties to perform, which cannot be disregarded with safety to the great principles of the republican party. The results of the spring elections, thus far prove all that we have asserted, and leave no room to doubt the triumphant success of the democratic party in September. These elections have drawn out a much greater number of voters than usual—in some towns more than were ever present at any previous meeting—and they show, on all hands, AN IMMENSE DEMOCRATIC GAIN, uniformly the largest in those towns where the fullest vote has been polled. The man must be blind who cannot see in these significant facts, the most indubitable evidence that the democratic people have aroused, and are about to gain that entire ascendancy in all branches of the State government to which they are in every respect entitled. Those spring elections have not been permitted to go for the democracy by default on the part of the Federalists. Verbally and in hundreds of circulars they have placed the elections on strictly party grounds, in many of the towns contrary to all precedent—the democrats have accepted the issue made by their opponents, and have been successful to an extent beyond their most sanguine expectations. We have heard of but three or four towns where there has not been a decided democratic gain, varying from twenty to an hundred, in despite too, of the most unprejudiced exertions on the part of the Federalists. The truth is that the people are naturally democratic, and in addition, they have been thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of the Federal party since its partial accession to power. The Governor opened the ball with a philippic much more appropriate for a pot house, than for the place where it was delivered, and hardly an act of the party since that time has failed to strengthen the convictions of the people that incompetent men and headstrong politicians have by some means got elevated to power.

Before the meeting of the Legislature, revels and barbecues were the order of the day—since then, proscription for opinion's sake, and the fantastic tricks of those who have mixed periodically become great men, and made the "Jeffersonian grievance." No State in the Union could boast a more fit and efficient corps of officers, than those who have been elected by Gov. Kent—and no State, we venture to say, is burdened with a more onerous and incompetent set than those which have been appointed by that same gentleman. How his course and the principles of his party are relished by the people, he will speedily have an opportunity to ascertain—and if the verdict of that tribunal to which every public officer is compelled to submit his acts, does not humble him in the dust, we will never again venture a prophecy, or trust ourselves to believe the "sign of the times" which are around us.—Argus.

From the Portland Standard.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Our Congressional intelligence since our last paper presents nothing of much interest except the action of Congress upon the Independent Treasury Bill. In the Senate on Saturday the 24th ult. Mr. Cuthbert's amendment, striking out the 23d section of the bill, was carried by a vote of 31 to 21. The effect of this amendment is to leave the treasury in the same condition, in relation to the medium in which public dues are to be paid, in which it was at the subjection—by the Banks—the laws thus permitting the reception of Bank notes, at the discretion of the treasury Department, provided they were convertible immediately into specie—and forbidding the tender of Bank notes to an creditor unless "convertible on the spot" into gold and silver. This amendment passed by the following vote, Yeas, Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spencer, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wall, Webster, White, Williams—31.

Nays, Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Hubbard, King, Lincoln, Lumpkin, Lyon, Moulton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rome, Smith of Conn., Strang, Trotter, Walker, Wright, and Young 21. Mr. Tipton then moved an amendment, to come in, in lieu of the 25th section (which has been stricken out) providing, in substance, that the Treasury be required to adopt measures to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes &c. payable to the U. S. to be collected in specie, or treasury notes, or bank notes payable on demand in specie, and that no duties, &c., ought to be collected otherwise than in the legal currency of the Country, or in treasury notes, or bank notes payable in specie on demand. After considerable debate this amendment was rejected, yeas 22—nays 30. Of the Maine Senators—Mr. Ruggles voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Williams in the negative. Mr. Webster then submitted an amendment in lieu of the 23d section, providing, in effect that it should not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to enjoin, or continue in force, any regulation making a discrimination as to the medium in which debts to the U. S. according in either branch of the revenue should be discharged. This amendment was adopted—Yeas 37. Nays 14—both Senators from Maine voting with the majority.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Yeas 27—Nays 25. Of the Senators from Maine—Mr. Williams voted in the affirmative and Mr. Ruggles in the negative. On Monday the 26th ult. the bill came up on its final passage, and passed the Senate by the following vote—Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lincoln, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Moulton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rome, Robinson, Lenier, Smith of Conn., Strang, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright and Young—27. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ken., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Grundy, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spencer, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster and White—25.

In the House on Tuesday the 27th ult. Mr. Patton of Virginia moved to lay on the table the independent treasury bill, which had been received from the Senate, thus endeavoring, by taking the House by surprise, to defeat it by a side blow. This motion prevailed by a vote of 106 yeas to 98 nays—82 members absent—of which 10 were opposed, and 22 in favor of the bill. Mr. Gray, who is in favor of the bill, voted with the majority to lay it on the table, for the purpose of subsequently moving a reconsideration. Had all the members been present, the vote would have stood yeas 115—nays 121. There are two vacancies in Mississippi—two in Maine, one from Louisiana was absent, and the Speaker did not vote.—Had there been a full House, the Globe estimates the probable vote, to lay on the table 115—against it 127. Immediately after the vote was taken, Mr. Gray gave notice that he should move a reconsideration on the morrow.

Of the members of the House from Maine, who voted on this question, Messrs Evans, Smith, and Noyes voted to lay the bill on the table, and Messrs Fairfield and Anderson, voted in the negative. Mr. Davis was absent.

An Ohio paper advertises for a good practical printer, who would take charge of the mechanical department of a printing office, read and correct proofs, make selections, scribble a paragraph when necessary, rack the cradle, dig potatoes, failed to strengthen the convictions of the people that incompetent men and headstrong politicians have by some means got elevated to power.

From the Bangor Democrat.

PARTIES. The organization of a new party is just the work to be undertaken by the disappointed, the selfish and the ambitious.—The labor is done for the hope of reward, to make the actors prominent personages; and men who take the lead in such enterprises are really actuated by motives of ambition, pecuniary interest, and the most sordid selfishness.

It is a great pity that they will therefore be enabled to secure to themselves the balance of power.

President Monroe's Administration received the support of the two great political parties of the country. That was a time of good feeling; it was a time of amalgamation. This state of things continued to a great extent in the Northern and Middle States, until the election of Monroe's successor. The democracy of the South supported Jackson, and Crawford was supported by a portion of the Northern democracy—but with us, Adams was generally supported by both parties. But his bargain with Clay for the Presidency, and other acts; once opened the eyes of the Democracy, and caused the two great parties to assume their natural positions; the Federalists remained with Adams, and the democrats forsake him for the Hero of New Orleans. Gen. Jackson was elected, and re-elected by triumphant majorities. But the South first brought Jackson forward, and repudiated Adams, and the North afterwards followed the example.

The amalgamation of parties exploded under Adams's administration; but in the separation which took place, individuals, and towns, and even States, assumed an unusual position, and joined the wrong party—but subsequent light beaming upon their minds, matters were made right with the honest and will meaning. Many men at the North went in for Jackson, after it was evident that he was the first choice of the nation, and would be President, from motives of pure interest and from selfish policy. Some of them "snuffed the coming sale," and stepped first, that they might be of the first consequence and receive the first reward.—Some of them received their reward, and long since went back to their old friends, the Federalists. So as of them yet remain, and with "cries of peace and plunder in their hearts," now ask for a "reorganization," that their hopes may no longer be deferred; and should they be gratified, they would pocket their reward, and follow Holmes, Sprague, King, Churchill and others, over to the enemy. They are now in the market, to be sold for the highest price.

These times test men's principles. The venal, the corrupt, and the marketable, exhibit themselves in public view; the pious have thrown off all restraint; the disappointed show their bitterness and expose themselves to the world; the reckless and lax in principle run riot; the unprincipled storm, denounce and threaten the Administration and its supporters; but every honest man and true democrat is ready to meet and abide the shock, and to stand fast by his country, his principles, and the Administration. The pure gold and the dross and alloy, are fast separating; and as the process goes on, the people will scrutinize the elements, examine seminal principles, trace causes to effects, and we doubt not, arrive at correct conclusions, and do justice to the actions and motives of those upon whom they are called to pass judgment.

Since the organization of the Government, there has been no time when the Federal and democratic parties were more distinct from each other than at this moment, or when their respective principles were more palpably visible. The same unmeasured abuse bestowed upon Jefferson's and Jackson's Administrations, is poured forth upon the devoted head of the present Chief Magistrate. The present Administration is but the counterpart of the preceding one, and is conducted upon the true Jeffersonian and Madisonian principles, and the staunch old and young democrats, in all parts of the country, rally to its support, and in opposition to the new doctrines of "re-organization" and denunciation, for the purpose of breaking down Mr. Van Buren, making Henry Clay President, and chartering another National Bank.

There is a vast difference between getting up a "distinct organization" in one party as is attempted in 1838, and drawing the line of division between two amalgamated parties, as was done in 1827. The latter was imperiously necessary to give concert and effect to the action of the party, while the former is directly calculated and intended to distract, divide and disperse the party. Let democrats look at the difference.

Jackson was once so unfortunate as to have a factious Cabinet, men who professed to be his friends in all respects, and he dismissed them from his councils and withdrew from them his confidence. Judge White was his early friend but he became his determined enemy and suffered himself to be run against him for the Presidency. John Bull, Hoffman, and others also proved traitors. Early and long professed friendship may at last prove as deceitful as undesirable, and unmeasured confidence is liable to the greatest abuses.

Mr. Broad Bevis, the short, stout man.—"Imagine I was a tall chap," said Bevis. "Don't try," responded Sinkum, "you'll hurt yourself, for it's a great strength of imagination for a little fellow to do that." Neal's Charcoal Sketches.

Sign of the Times.—The blacks in the West Indies are so fat and lazy that they wont eat unless a crow bar is used to force open their mouths and the food is forced down their throat. This looks very like starvation, cruelty, &c. Post.

From the Bangor Democrat.

PARTIES. The organization of a new party is just the work to be undertaken by the disappointed, the selfish and the ambitious.—The labor is done for the hope of reward, to make the actors prominent personages; and men who take the lead in such enterprises are really actuated by motives of ambition, pecuniary interest, and the most sordid selfishness.

It is a great pity that they will therefore be enabled to secure to themselves the balance of power.

President Monroe's Administration received the support of the two great political parties of the country. That was a time of good feeling; it was a time of amalgamation. This state of things continued to a great extent in the Northern and Middle States, until the election of Monroe's successor. The democracy of the South supported Jackson, and Crawford was supported by a portion of the Northern democracy—but with us, Adams was generally supported by both parties. But his bargain with Clay for the Presidency, and other acts; once opened the eyes of the Democracy, and caused the two great parties to assume their natural positions; the Federalists remained with Adams, and the democrats forsake him for the Hero of New Orleans. Gen. Jackson was elected, and re-elected by triumphant majorities. But the South first brought Jackson forward, and repudiated Adams, and the North afterwards followed the example.

The amalgamation of parties exploded under Adams's administration; but in the separation which took place, individuals, and towns, and even States, assumed an unusual position, and joined the wrong party—but subsequent light beaming upon their minds, matters were made right with the honest and will meaning. Many men at the North went in for Jackson, after it was evident that he was the first choice of the nation, and would be President, from motives of pure interest and from selfish policy. Some of them "snuffed the coming sale," and stepped first, that they might be of the first consequence and receive the first reward.—Some of them received their reward, and long since went back to their old friends, the Federalists. So as of them yet remain, and with "cries of peace and plunder in their hearts," now ask for a "reorganization," that their hopes may no longer be deferred; and should they be gratified, they would pocket their reward, and follow Holmes, Sprague, King, Churchill and others, over to the enemy. They are now in the market, to be sold for the highest price.

These times test men's principles. The venal, the corrupt, and the marketable, exhibit themselves in public view; the pious have thrown off all restraint; the disappointed show their bitterness and expose themselves to the world; the reckless and lax in principle run riot; the unprincipled storm, denounce and threaten the Administration and its supporters; but every honest man and true democrat is ready to meet and abide the shock, and to stand fast by his country, his principles, and the Administration. The pure gold and the dross and alloy, are fast separating; and as the process goes on, the people will scrutinize the elements, examine seminal principles, trace causes to effects, and we doubt not, arrive at correct conclusions, and do justice to the actions and motives of those upon whom they are called to pass judgment.

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